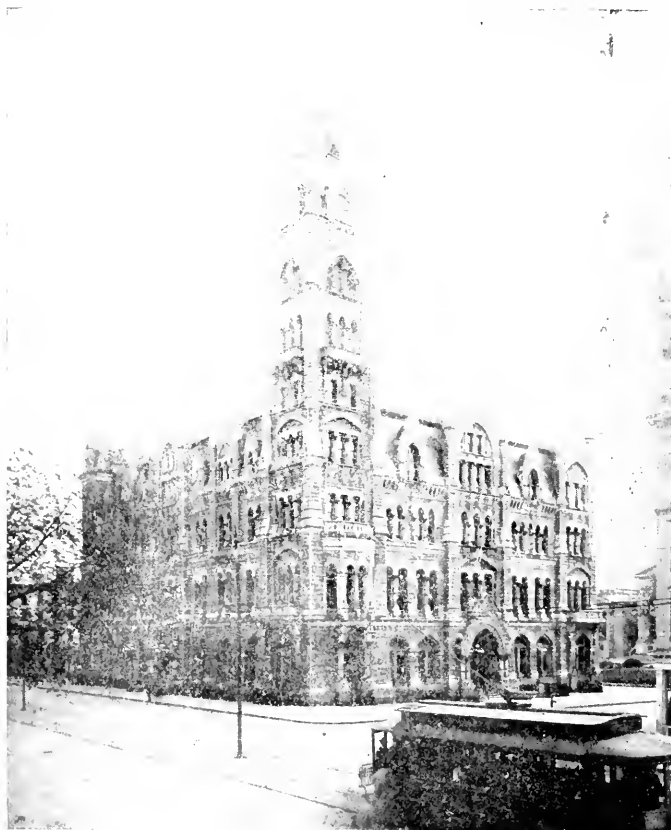


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GUIDE BOOK

CITY OF RICHMOND



CITY HALL

CENTRAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.,

1536-1540 EAST BROAD STREET,

RICHMOND, VA.

1914

Price 25c.



MAYOR AINSLIE

City Guide

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GUIDE BOOK

of the

CITY OF RICHMOND

By

LOUISE ELDONREK

1
1914

CENTRAL PUBLISHING CO., Inc.
1914

Foreword

THIS Guide Book of Richmond is published to meet a present demand. A larger and more complete edition is contemplated.

In using this Guide, first turn to the Contents and get your itinerary in mind. Decide what places you are going to see, and under this contents you will find what cars to take in order to save your time.

Note also that Main Street divides the city into North and South, and that First Street divides it into East and West. Named streets are west of First, and numbered streets are east.

OCT 10 1914

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St. Paul's Church Home for Girls, 506 E. Leigh Street.

Sheltering Arms—Free Hospital—1008 East Clay Street

Virginia Conference Orphanage—M. E. Church—Broad Street, near Belt Line Railway.

Home for Incurables, Broad Street, corner Robinson.

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City of Richmond



RICHMOND is the Capital and chief city of Virginia in size and importance. Population in 1914, 188,000, of which 105,000 are white. Built on seven hills by the side of the James River, in Henrico County, 90 miles from the sea. Site was discovered in 1607 by Captain Newport and Captain John Smith, when visiting Chief Powhatan and his daughter Pocahontas. Founded in 1737 by Colonel William Byrd. Incorporated as a town in 1742 and as a city in 1782. Became the capital of Virginia in 1779, the seat of government being transferred from Williamsburg, owing to the presence of British troops in that vicinity. Famous as the chief city of the South in the rebellion against King George and as the capital of the Confederacy in the war of the States, 1861-1865. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire, when it was evacuated by the Confederate forces on April 3, 1865.

Richmond has 49 schools and colleges, of which 33 are for whites; 170 churches, of which 113 are for whites; 14 hospitals, 17 hotels, 17



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

parks and 4 daily newspapers, 28 clubs and a Chamber of Commerce.

The principal business is tobacco, although flour and iron industries are quite extensive. It makes more blotting paper than any other city in the world.

Besides the capitol, designed by Thomas Jefferson and an imposing City Hall, the chief buildings that are of interest in the city are St. John's church where Patrick Henry delivered his famous oration



WILLIAM BYRD

ending with the words: "give me liberty or give me death", the Confederate Museum, formerly the White House of the Confederacy; St. Paul's church, which Lee and Jefferson Davis attended; the house occupied by General Lee during the war; the home of Chief Justice John Marshall; the home of Edgar Allan Poe; the Jacob Ege home, where Lafayette was a guest during his visit to the United States; the old-

est Masonic temple in the country. Monumental church, built on the site of the famous theatre fire of 1811 when Governor Smith of Virginia lost his life and 72 people were burned.

In Hollywood cemetery are buried James Monroe and John Tyler, Presidents of the United States; John Randolph, Jefferson Davis, Winnie Davis, "the Daughter of the Confederacy"; Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Gen. Pickett, Gen. Pegram,

ere Lye'd the Body of ROBT. ROSE,
RECTOR OF ALBEMARLE PARISH.

HIS extraordinary Genius & Capacity, in all the polite and useful Arts of Life, tho' equalled by few, were yet exceeded by the great goodness of his Heart. Humanity, Benevolence and Charity ran through the whole course of his Life, And was exerted with uncommon penetration and judgment upon their proper object, without Noise or Ostentation. In his Friendship he was warm & steady; in his Manners gentle & easy; in his conversation entertaining & instructive. With the most tender piety he discharged all the domestick Duties of Husband, Father, Son & Brother. In short, he was a friend to the whole human Race, and upon that principle a strenuous Assertor and Defender of Liberty.

He died the 30th day of June, 1751, in the 47th year of his age.

From St. John's Cemetery, Richmond, Va
ANTONIO GRAPVIGNIA. KEYSER

parks and 4 daily newspapers, 28 clubs and a Chamber of Commerce.

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WILLIAM BYRD

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In Hollywood co John Tyler, President Jefferson Davis, Win federacy"; Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Gen. Pickett, Gen. Pegram,

Fitzhugh Lee, Commodore Maury, and other men and women scarcely less renowned in the history of Virginia.

In Shockoe cemetery is buried John Marshall, the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In Oakwood cemetery lie 16,000 Confederate soldiers.

For National and other cemeteries, see special paragraphs.

Richmond is a city of monuments and statues.

Monuments in Richmond include a lofty shaft and figure in memory of the soldiers who fell in the war of the States; a magnificent monument to Jefferson Davis; a Washington monument; a monument to the Confederate dead in Hollywood cemetery; equestrian statues of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and statues to Gen. A. P. Hill, Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, former Governor Smith, Henry Clay, Dr. Hunter McGuire, Gen. Wickham, the Richmond Howitzers and other famous men.

The Washington monument, in the capital grounds, is surrounded by six bronze statues, namely: one each of Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, George Mason, Gen. Andrew Lewis, and Thomas Nelson.

An old Richmond landmark, the famous Libby prison, is now only a memory. An ice plant stands on the site. The old building, a tobacco warehouse, was removed to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair of 1892. Likewise, the Van Lew home, famous in the secret Federal service is supplanted by a modern school building.

Bell Isle in the James River is also famous as a prison for Federal soldiers. A large iron plant occupies the greater portion of the island.

The battlefield of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks is just beyond the city limits on the Williamsburg road. A national burying ground is on the battlefield.

Seeing Richmond



TO SEE Richmond you first go to the capitol, which is in the heart of the city, bounded by Ninth, Capitol, Governor and Bank streets, between Broad and Main streets. The original building was designed by Thomas Jefferson. He was minister to France at the time and became much impressed with the simplicity of the Greek style of architecture. It appealed to his Democratic simplicity. He draughted a plain Grecian structure the foundation for which was laid in 1785 and which was completed in 1792. Later on, more room being needed, a pair of wings were clapped on to it. This was in 1902.

The Virginia Legislature or General Assembly meets every two years. The Senate sits in the West wing of the capitol, the lower house of Delegates in the East wing. In the rotunda is the famous Houdon statue of Washington, which Washington saw and approved eight years before his death. Near by is a bust of LaFayette and bronze medallion of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Captain John Smith, John Marshall, and Fitzhugh Lee. An old stove, three stories high, built in 1770 may be seen here.

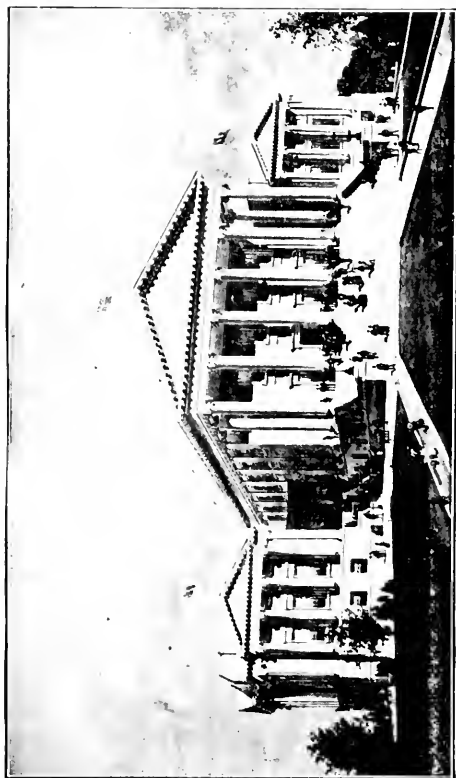
In the Governor's apartments is a large oil painting of the first battle between ironclads, the Monitor and the Merrimac or Virginia, in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862.

During the war between the states, the Confederate Congress by courtesy of the State authorities held its sessions in the building. In the basement floor is the State

Land offices, containing records of grants and patents dating back to 1620.

Passing through the halls of the first floor, beginning at East end, may be seen a portrait of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and in one frame the old church at Smithfield, Va., a silhouette of Bishop Richard Channing Moore, picture of Joseph Cabbell associated with Jefferson in founding the University and Conway Robinson, jurist and author. Also a picture of Lord Bouttetout, governor of Virginia from 1770-'73; Queen Elizabeth from an old print, 1626. A picture of Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Lord Howard (Baron Effingham) governor of Virginia, 1686-'88. Silhouette of Chief Justice Marshall; James Johnson, governor of Virginia, 1851-'56; William Smith, governor of Virginia, 1846-'49, 1864-'65; William Giles, governor of Virginia, 1827-'30; John McDowell, governor of Virginia, 1843-'46; David Cambell, governor of Virginia, 1837-'40. Patrick Henry, Thomas Nelson, Jr., governor of Virginia 1781, signer of Declaration of Independence and general in the Revolution. Thomas W. Gilmer, governor of Virginia, 1840-'41; John Tyler, governor of Virginia. John R. Thompson, poet and author. George Perry, treasurer and acting governor, 1609-'10; James Monroe, governor, 1811, and President of the United States. Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia. John Letcher, governor, 1860-'64. Littleton Tazwell, governor, 1834-'36. John P. Preston, governor, 1816-'19. James Barbour, governor, 1812-'14; Thomas West (Lord De LaWarr), governor, 1810-'11. John Smith "Father of Virginia," acting governor of Colony 1608-'09. The Indian Princess Pocahontas. Edmund Pendleton, jurist and patriot.

Sixty-five persons were killed in the Capitol April 27, 1870, by the floor over the House of Delegates giving way.



CAPITOL BUILDING

It was during a discussion of carpet bag methods and a great crowd had assembled, filling the galleries. Under the unusual weight the floor gave way, falling into the hall below and burying scores under the timbers. Besides those killed many were severely wounded.

CAPITOL SQUARE.

Occupying twelve acres in the center of the City is the Capitol Square, where under Lee and Jackson many of the Confederate soldiers were mustered into service during the the Civil War. The Capitol grounds are adorned by Crawford's equestrian statue of George Washington; the corner stone of the monument was laid in February, 1850, and it was dedicated in 1858. It is 60 feet in height, and cost \$260,000.

To the East of the Capitol is the State Library building, and close by, the Governor's Mansion. Near at hand is the City Hall, modern, imposing, yet not above displaying a town clock in its tower.

In the Capitol grounds are a monument, two statues, a weather bureau kiosk and an old bell house. The monument is the one already mentioned in honor of Washington, surrounded by six bronze statues, namely: one each of Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, George Mason, Gen. Andrew Lewis and Thomas Nelson.

The equestrian statue that surmounts the base and towers above the six bronze figures that surround it, is effective if not regarded too critically. Critics have pointed to the rocking-horse attitude of the steed and the blithesome wave of the rider's arm, but the general public find the monument imposing. The figures around the base are heroes, every-

one, as their attitudes imply. One is of Gen. Andrew Lewis, a tough old soldier of Revolutionary days, who fought Indians, British and Congressional cabals with equal courage. Washington was his friend, but Congress did not always advance the friends of the general-in-chief. Being recommended for major-generalship the best Lewis received was a brigadier. He died while chasing the royal governor, Lord Dunmore, out of Virginia, in 1777, his death occurring near Roanoke.

Two others, representing George Mason and Thomas Nelson, are as little known to the general public as Gen. Andrew Lewis. George Mason was a real, an ideal Democrat. He wrote a bill of rights for Virginia which set aside the authority of the established church. He helped frame the constitution, but wanted only one term of seven years for the president. He was a champion of the people, though by heredity a supporter of royalty, for his grandsire fought for King Charles against the Commons and fled Worcester field to America. A great, burly man was George Mason, swart yet ruddy of face; an old-fashioned country squire in appearance, but a statesman far ahead of his time, which was in the days that Thomas Paine declared tried men's souls.

Thomas Nelson was another of the neglected heroes. He impoverished a great estate and borrowed on his own credit, when that of the Continental Congress was worthless, enough money to raise \$2,000,000 for his country. He was never repaid. Continental Governor of Virginia and a soldier besides, he directed the fire of his cannon at the siege of Yorktown against his own home, supposed to be the headquarters of Cornwallis. It was battered down. Washington in general orders praised his zeal, but the government forgot this patriot.

Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and John Marshall

complete this group that surround the statue of Washington. The figures, according to the designer, are allegorical.

Randolph Rogers describes the figures and what they represent in these words:

First, Revolution, Patrick Henry: Represented with a sword in her right hand pointing with her left to crown which is crushed under her foot.

Second, Independence, Jefferson: Her eyes are turned toward heaven. In her right hand she grasps a portion of the chain which she has burst asunder and with her left foot she casts a portion of it at her feet.

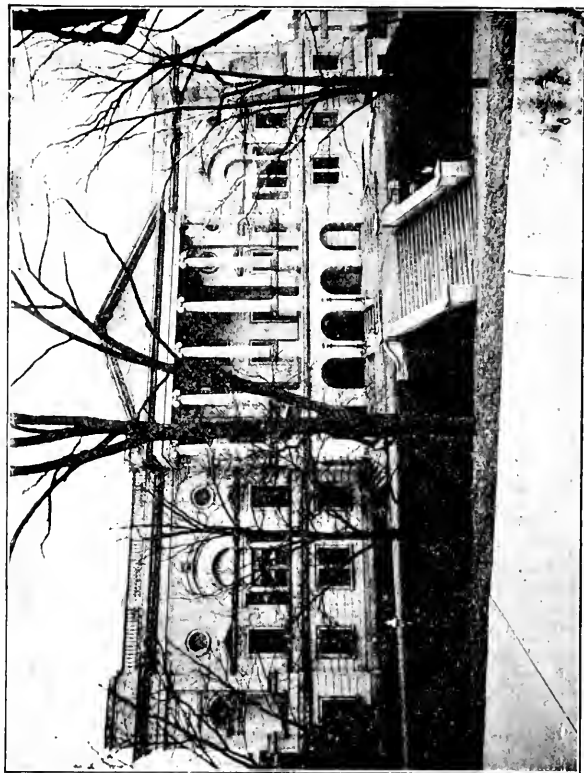
Third, Justice, Marshall: In her left hand she holds the bar of the scales which are resting on her lap and in her right hand a sword.

Fourth, Finance, Nelson: Her left hand is resting on a book and with her right hand she holds a cornucopia from which corn is flowing.

Fifth, Bill of Rights, Mason: Her left hand is resting on a scroll supposed to be the bill of rights. She leans forward with a drawn sword, resting on that document as if to defend it.

Sixth, Colonial Campaigns, Lewis: In one hand she holds the palm of victory. Under her feet are Indian arms—arrows, bows, &c. In her right hand she holds the axe and her head is decked with sheaves of wheat, symbolic of the peaceful settlement of the country and its agriculture.

A narrow spiral stairway ascends within the statue opening directly beneath the horse on which Washington is seated. A person may stand upright beneath the horse.



STATE LIBRARY BUILDING

STATE LIBRARY.

The State Library contains about 80,000 volumes. Many of the books are of great value, not to be found in any other collection. At the entrance of the building is a painting of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and a picture of Edmund Ruffin, who fired the first gun. Old charts and maps of every description and old newspapers are to be found here. One bearing the date July 26, 1776, contains the complete Declaration of Independence.

One of the interesting docketts in the library is Nathaniel Bacon's signature to a note of 500 pounds, dated October 27, 1672. It is said to be the only signature of the "First Virginia Rebel" known in existence.

Exhibited on the Library walls are proclamations signed by King James I. forbidding anyone, under the penalty of the law, to raise, keep, sell, or in any way have anything to do with tobacco.

An address of the Burgesses to Gov. Spottswood signed by the speaker, Peter Randolph, dated November 9, 1710.

There is also the marriage contract between Jefferson and Martha Shelton, signed by T. Jefferson and Frances Epps. There are many other documents and letters of value and interest.

Autograph letters of Washington, Lee, LaFayette and other famous men are to be found here. Among the historical papers is the parole of Lord Cornwallis, after the surrender of Yorktown, and the marriage bond of Thomas Jefferson, the bail bond of Jefferson Davis, and the last letter of Stonewall Jackson to General Lee.

The model from which the capitol was designed is in the library building with other relics, some of which go back to the days of the settlement at Jamestown and bring up memories of Captain John Smith, Pocahontas, John Rolfe, Captain Newport and old Col. Byrd, the founder of the City.

Among the portraits in the library is that of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, who saved the life of Captain John Smith. The picture is a copy of one painted from life while Pocahontas was in England. The original hangs in Barton Rectory, Norfolk, England, and was painted in 1616. William Shepard was deputed to make a copy for the State of Virginia, and the result may be seen in the library.

In this gallery may be seen the portraits of Martha Washington, Lady Spottswood, Mary Randolph, a descendant of Pocahontas, George Rogers Clarke, James Madison, Washington, Count Roehambeau, John Randolph, George Mason, Richard Henry Lee, George W. Mumford, Henry Clay, Robert E. Lee, Gen. George E. Pickett, Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Commodore Matthew F. Maury, John Taylor, William H. Cabell, Gov. Spencer Roane, Peter Francisco, Rev. John Buchanan, William S. Archer, Rev. John A. Broadus, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Christopher Columbus, John Y. Mason, John Goode, Governor Nichols, Edmund P. Pendleton, John Marshall, Matthew W. Maury, Gen. Elliott, Capt. Meriwether Lewis, and Lucy Meriwether, wife of William Lewis, and mother of Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Gen. A. P. Hill, W. H. (Tippecanoe) Harrison, James Jones, J. D. Blair, John R. Thompson.

In the upper gallery are portraits of Capt. John Smith, Lord Delaware, Lord Percy, George Culpepper, Lord Howard, Lord Spottswood or Spottiswood, John Robinson,

Thomas Lee, Lord William Nelson, Lord Dunmore, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, Edmund Randolph, Robert Brooke, Harry (Lighthorse Harry) Lee, James Monroe, John Page, John Tyler, Sr., Hoge Tyler, Gov. George W. Smith, Gov. James Barbour, Gov. William Smith, Gov. John B. Floyd, Gov. Joseph Johnston, Gov. James McDowell, Gov. Henry A. Wise, Gov. John Rutherford, Gov. John Letcher, J. W. Patton, Thomas W. Gilmer, Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, Gov. David Campbell, Gov. Wyndham Robertson, Gov. L. W. Tazwell, Gov. John Floyd, Gov. James L. Kemper, Gov. Fred. W. M. Holliday, Gov. W. E. Cameron, Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, William B. Giles, William H. Roane, President John Tyler, Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Gov. Phillip W. McKinney, William Cabell Rives, James P. Preston.

On the stairway landing of the third floor are to be seen two large portraits—one of William Southerlin, the other of William Clairborne, first Secretary of State, 1625-'60. Busts of Daniel Webster, Fitzhugh Lee, LaFayette, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and John Marshall are noteworthy.

In the department of archives and history under the division of bibliography is the Roll of Battle Abbey, A. O. 1066, beneath which is the following inscription: "With ye shields of ye principal Knights in ye Battle of Hastings." There is also to be seen an oil portrait of Gen. Sam Houston, presented to the State of Virginia by the Senate of Texas on 23rd of August, 1911. Many other interesting things are to be seen.

In the basement is a museum of natural history as well as relics, including the flag of the Confederacy flown from the capitol in the days of the war; Patrick Henry's cane; the cup of Lord Cornwallis, taken at Yorktown; a revolutionary flag, the pike of John Brown, Peter Fran-

cisco's sword—Francisco was a giant of a man who performed many wonderful feats of arms in the war of the revolution; he was buried in Shockoe cemetery—the seal of the Confederacy and relics from the battlefields around Richmond.

Interesting exhibits of Mineral Resources in Virginia along the C. & O. Ry.; quarry products of Virginia, granite, marble, onyx and sandstone, iron, coal and coak. Norfolk & Western coal exhibit, bricks from clay soil in Virginia. Covington, W. Va. Paper and Pulp exhibit. A forge donated by Capt. W. V. B. Tilson, Chatham Hill, Va., used in a forge established by his grandfather in 1730, one of the first in existence. Woods of many kinds, and mounted birds. The before-the-war relics add much interest to this department.

The display of mineral and other resources here are of special interest to those who are attracted by the products of nature. This department has been recently opened to the public.

Recently the Connecticut Valley Historical Society of Springfield, Mass., presented to the Virginia State Library at Richmond a very handsome volume of photographs of the scenes and locations and personages incident to the visit and reception of the camp in July, 1910.

The Governor's Mansion.

Close to the State Library is the Governor's mansion. The first building, a two-story frame structure, was erected in 1790, when Thomas Jefferson was governor. The present mansion has a history. In 1860 the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII. of Great Britain was enter-

tained by Governor Letcher. President and Mrs. Hayes, President Cleveland, President McKinley, President Roosevelt, and President Taft have been guests in the mansion of the governors of Virginia.

City Hall.

Richmond's City Hall is decidedly modern from an architectural point of view. It is built of Virginia granite and cost \$1,500,000. The tower is 180 feet high. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the City Hall is the famous Police Court, presided over for years by the celebrated Justice Crutchfield, sometimes called Justice John or the Cadi. His original methods of dispensing justice have given him a national reputation. In this building are the City offices, courts, records, and departments of city government. Recently the City has adopted a modified form of Commission Form of government.

Confederate Museum.

(East Clay Street, corner Twelfth.)

Almost within a block of Monumental Church is the Confederate Museum, once the White House of the Confederacy where Jefferson Davis lived through most of the days of the bitter war and where his daughter Winnie, "the Daughter of the Confederacy" was born. It was from the East balcony of this building that Joe, the little son of the President of the Confederate States, fell and was killed.

It was purchased by the City of Richmond and offered as a gift to Jefferson Davis for his residence when he came to Richmond as President of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis

declined to accept it as a gift, but rented and lived in it until the evacuation of Richmond.

After the war the building was turned into a public school, but it deteriorated so rapidly that the patriotic citizens determined to restore it and turn it into a memorial building and museum. A room is set apart in the building for each state in the Confederacy and thus each state is represented by relics that commemorate the deeds done by its sons and daughters during the war. In the court-yard of the museum is an anchor chain from the Cumberland sloop-of-war sunk by the Merrimac, or Virginia, and propeller shaft of the Virginia.

Open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m., and on Saturdays, free, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Valentine Museum and Studio.

The Valentine Museum on East Clay and Tenth Streets, an elegant old residence, comprises a collection of casts, paintings, prints, books dating from 1474, and works of colonial and revolutionary times. It contains the original cast of the recumbent statue of General Lee at Lexington, Virginia. Its distinctive feature is its *ensemble* of American-Indian Archaeology—burial mounds and other works second only to the Smithsonian Institute.

The building was erected in 1812. The interior of the house impresses one with its magnificent Florentine marble mantels, spiral stairways, solid mahogany doors, the carving of the balustrades, handsome mirrors, etc.

On the upper floor are hung clubs and spears from the Solomon Islands in the Pacific. Pipes and pieces of pottery from the hands of Indians may be seen.

The department of sculpture is in the basement; on the same floor where a whole room is devoted to it is the recumbent figure of R. E. Lee.

The Studio of E. V. Valentine, the eminent sculptor is at 807 Leigh Street, a short distance from the museum.

Battle Abbey.

The Battle Abbey also known as the Confederate Memorial Institute is on the property of the Soldiers' Home situated on the Boulevard between Stuart and Kensington Avenues. The grounds consist of five and one-half acres of land. The building is striking in appearance and attracts attention from the peculiarity of its architecture. It is built of sandstone, is short and wide, has no windows except one on each side of the door. There are four sandstone pillars at the entrance, and the doors are made of bronze. The building cost \$115,000. In it will be kept war relics. It will also have a library in which will be found histories of the South.

To Charles Broadus Rouss is given the credit of first conceiving the idea of this building and he has given \$100,000 to help maintain it.

The Confederate Soldiers Home.

On the Boulevard between Stuart and Grove Avenues. The veterans are all dressed in gray and each has a "Cross of Honor." There is a long pavillion with a porch on each side. In this paviloin some of the veterans sleep, others sleep in the cottages. There is a hospital there and doctors and nurses to wait on the sick. There is also a hall for amusements, called the Randolph Hall.



CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME

Many interesting relics can be seen here, one of the most interesting is "Old Sorrell," "Stonewall" Jackson's horse, which was stuffed and has been given a place in a glass case. The horse was 36 years old when he died. Jackson was killed while on "Old Sorrell." A number of cannons are on the place, one was that which was used at the "Defence of Fort Sumter."

Confederate flags wave over the place.

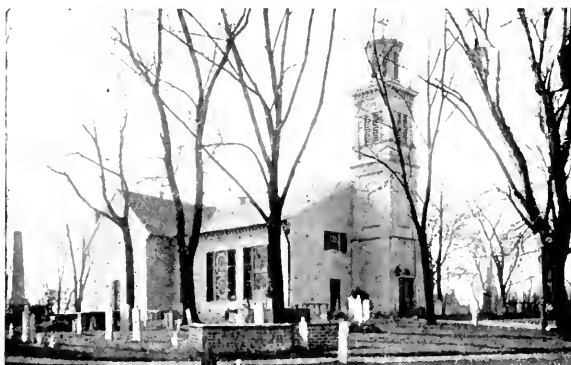
St. John's Church.

(East Broad, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets.)

St. John's Church was built under the supervision of Richard Randolph, of Curles Neck, the land was donated by Wm. Byrd and the church was opened for worship June 16, 1741. It is said that Randolph was paid 347 pounds, 10 shillings for the building of the church. In 1749, Rev. Wm. Stith, the first pastor, asked help of George II. and received in response a surplice, a pulpit, a Bible, a prayer book, some cushions and a cloth for the reading desk.

In the cemetery surrounding St. John's church sleep many of the old settlers of Virginia, but what makes this humble little edifice famous is the fact that here Patrick Henry inspired the delegates with words that awakened the world: "Give me liberty or give me death." The delegates had gathered in the little church to discuss whether they should treat with King George, arbitrate, or fight for their rights. George Mason was there, preaching radicalism that must have won the heart of that parlor-anarchist, Thomas Jefferson, and caused John Marshall, conservative on questions of rights of property, to view him with alarm. George Washington, tall and dignified, walked about the grave-

yard, at times conversing with Thomas Nelson, or his old companion in arms, Andrew Lewis. They had fought the French at Fort Necessity, had been captured and released together. They had rallied the Virginia riflemen in the terrible defeat of Braddock and saved the remnant of his army from destruction. They had fought for the king and now they were waiting for the word to fight against



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

him. Edmund Randolph, that stern patriot, was of the company, yet when the news of the meeting of these men went abroad it was the figure of Patrick Henry that dominated the scene in St. John's church: Patrick Henry, the little lawyer from Louisa county, the actor, the dramatic pleader at the bar of justice.

There are many ancient tombstones. Among the graves is that of Elizabeth Arnold Poe, mother of Edgar Allen Poe. There is a plan started to raise money to erect a monument in her memory.

In the little old church now may be seen a bronze tablet

placed near the pew from which Patrick Henry arose to make his immortal speech. It was placed there in 1911. Virginia had waited more than 100 years to do honor to that speech of her immortal son.

Monumental Church.

(East Broad, between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets.)

Monumental Episcopal Church is built on the site of Richmond's first theatre, which gave the name of Theatre Square to the locality. The first playhouse was built in 1786, the building being destroyed by fire in 1802. A second theatre was erected only to be burned December 26, 1811, when seventy-two persons, including Governor William Smith, lost their lives. The play was "A Bleeding Nun" and the audience numbered 643. Oil lamps not only lighted the theatre, but were used in the scenery of the play. In setting one scene a large chandelier had to be utilized and in putting this in place a jerk of a cord sent a lamp against the flimsy structure. There was only one narrow exit, and in the mad rush many lives were lost. The strongest as well as the weakest, neither one had little chance, although more than one heroic deed is recorded. Lieutenant Gibbon of the United States Navy was seated in a box with John Lynch and Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Joseph Gallegro, Mrs. Taylor Braxton, former United States Senator Venable, Mrs. Gibbon, the mother of the naval officer and Miss Sallie Conyers. Lieutenant Gibbon and Miss Conyers were supposed to be engaged. He was heard to say: "Lynch, leave Sallie to me. She is light and I am strong enough to carry her. You save some one else." They were overcome by the smoke and died in each other's

arms. Mr. Lynch saved Mrs. Gibbon but all the rest of the party perished. It is said that Governor Smith made his way outside, but returned to the burning building in an endeavor to save his small son. The disaster sent the city into mourning. The City Council appointed a committee to collect the remains of the victims and to deposit their ashes in an urn for burial. The stores were closed for-eight hours. The council also forbade any theatrical perfor-



MONUMENTAL CHURCH

mance for four months under penalty of \$6.66 per hour. A mass meeting was held at the Capitol, the Mayor presiding. A committee was appointed to obtain by a house to house canvass the names of the victims. January 1st was set apart as a day of fasting and humiliation. Sermons were preached by Rev. John Buchanan of the Episcopal church and Rev. John Blair of the Presbyterian church. All citizens wore crepe for a month. Judge John Marshall was made chairman of a committee to decide upon a memorial. Part of the site was turned into a mammoth tomb in which the remains of all the victims were buried

and over it was raised a shaft on which the names of the dead were inscribed. As a memorial Monumental Church was erected from a fund subscribed by the citizens aided by an appropriation from the city government.

Governor Smith had only held office thirty-one days when he met his death. He had succeeded Governor James Monroe who had accepted the office of Secretary of State under President Madison.

Among the regular worshippers in this church were Benjamin Watkins Leigh, one of Virginia's foremost jurists; William Wirt, who aided in the prosecution of Aaron Burr; George Hay, son-in-law of James Monroe and John Marshall, the great chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. LaFayette Watt owned and occupied a pew in this church although it is said that he sat in the Marshall pew. Gen. Leonidas Polk, bishop and soldier was once assistant rector of Monumental church.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

St. Paul's Church.

(East Grace and Ninth Streets.)

Just West of the Capitol is St. Paul's Church where President Davis and General Lee worshipped during the war. It was while the President of the Confederacy was in this church that he received the telegram from General Lee in Petersburg telling him that Richmond must be evacuated. The pews of President Davis and General Lee are marked and on the west wall is a bronze tablet in memory of Winnie Davis whose funeral was held from St. Paul's church. Just recently this church has been handsomely decorated.

Sacred Heart Cathedral.

(Laurel Street and Floyd Ave., facing Monroe Park.)

Sacred Heart Cathedral is a monument to the generosity of Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan, wife of the famous financier. The Cathedral while not as large nor yet perhaps as magnificent as some of the more famous ones, is one of the most beautiful in America. The interior decorations are especially elaborate, the color scheme brilliant yet harmonious being extremely effective. Mural work occupies conspicuous part and a series of pictures representing the stations of the cross are masterpieces. The corner stone of the Cathedral was laid in 1903. It was finished in 1910. The cost of the building is placed at \$500,000.

HISTORIC HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

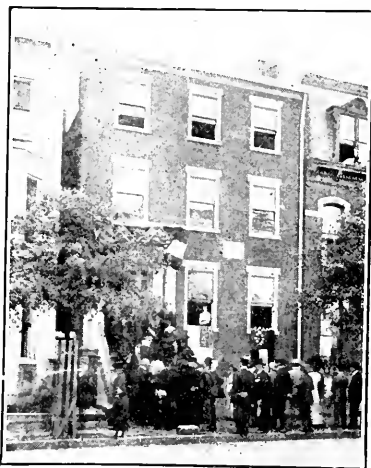
Besides the Jefferson Davis mansion, now the Confederate museum, the chief houses of historic interest still standing are those of Robert E. Lee, John Marshall, Commodore Maury, Edgar Allan Poe, Jacob Ege, and the Masonic temple.

Maury Residence.

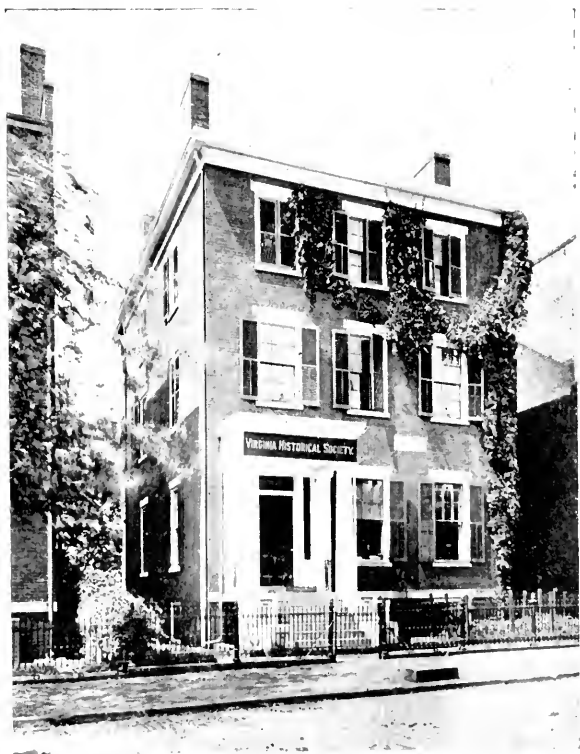
The Maury residence, 1105 E. Clay Street, is the house in which Commodore Maury resided during the early part of the war. The following inscription marks the house: *"In this house Matthew Fontaine Maury, LL. D., U. S. N., C. S. A., invented the submarine electrical torpedo, 1861-1862. This stone is placed by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, A. D., 1910."*

Many students will remember his great book, "The Physical Geography of the Sea," which was published in 1855. Maury was the first to propose the Weather Bureau, and founded the Observatory at Washington.

He won the rank of Commodore in the Confederate service. In 1868, he accepted the chair of Physics in the



MAURY RESIDENCE



HOME OF GENERAL LEE

Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington. He died on February 1, 1873. At the request of his wife he was laid to rest in Hollywood, but not until after his body was kept at Lexington until the mountain ivy and rhododendrum were in full bloom in Goshen Pass through which he wanted his body to be carried and some of the flowers placed on his coffin.

Home of R. E. Lee.

The home of Robert E. Lee is in East Franklin Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. It is a three story brick affair and quite modern in appearance. The Virginia Historical Society has its home and library in this building and a priceless collection of rare books and manuscripts and valuable collection of portraits.

Home of George Wythe.

"Site of the Home of George Wythe signer of the Declaration of Independence." Near the corner of Fifth and Grace Streets on south side of Grace, the above tablet was placed by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1887.

Early Home of Poe.

The early home of Edgar Allan Poe was on the corner of Fifth and Main Streets. It is also said that the poet lived at another time on Church Hill. On the corner of Main and Fifteenth Streets, Poe had his office and printing establishment where he published "The Southern Literary Messenger." The building still stands.

John Marshall Home.

The home of Chief Justice John Marshall stands on a green at the corner of Ninth and East Marshall Streets with the large high school named in honor of the great Virginia jurist, as a background. The house, a two story dwelling, was given, on July 20, 1911, by the council of the City of Richmond to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia

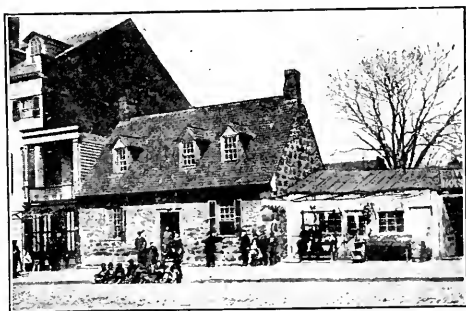


JOHN MARSHALL HOME

Antiquities. It was repaired and opened by the Association in 1913. There are a great many interesting relics stored in the house, among which are John Marshall's knee buckles, his tortoise shell spectacles, his black satin robe of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. A photograph of the "Liberty Bell" which was cracked while being tolled for his funeral. A candlestick which held the candles which were used while he read to his invalid wife. The Chief Justice lived here from 1795 to 1835.

Jacob Ege Home.

The Jacob Ege home is a stone structure in Main Street near Nineteenth. An old low fronted stone building with a steep roof from which gable windows slant out. A sign board declares that it was once the headquarters of Washington, but according to local tradition, it was more



WASHINGTON'S REPUTED HEADQUARTERS

correctly the headquarters of LaFayette during his stay in Richmond, and Washington may have visited him here. James Monroe when President was entertained in the old Ege home. Both the President and General LaFayette were personal friends of the old German who came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century and built his home after the style of the then fatherland in Main Street.

Van Lew Home.

The Van Lew home, which formerly stood in Grace Street near the corner of Twenty-fourth, was the headquarters of the Federal secret service in Richmond. Miss Van

Lew, an eccentric little old lady, while visiting the sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals naturally became friendly with the officers. She picked up valuable information which she forwarded to the Federal government in Washington by trusted servants and agents between the lines of the armies. More than one Federal prisoner who had tunneled out of Libby prison made his way to the Van Lew home and was hidden there until a chance was found to smuggle him out of the city. Although suspected several times it was not known until after the war and the death of Miss Van Lew that she had been in correspondence with the Federal government and even with President Lincoln himself. She was the most trusted Federal agent in the Confederate Capitol.

She was made Post Master of Richmond by General Grant as a reward for her services, and served as such during the eight years of General Grant's administration as President. This home is now supplanted by a modern school building.

Oldest Masonic Temple.

The oldest Masonic Temple in the United States may be seen in Franklin Street, near Nineteenth. The foundation was laid in 1785. General LaFayette was conspicuous in Richmond during the early history of the nation. He was given a reception in the temple. LaFayette is said to have been a notable figure in masonry.

The corner stone was laid by James Mercer, Grand Master, assisted by Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia.

La Fayette's signature can still be seen on the register, also that of his son, Geo. Washington LaFayette. A session



OLD MASONIC TEMPLE

of masons was held just after the evacuation, and 62 Federal soldiers attended. A calvaryman forgot his sword which is still there.

Richmond Parks.

Of the fifteen parks in Richmond, Chimborazo park at the end of the Broad Street car line is the chief in point of interest. Here the United States weather bureau has its headquarters.

Near Chimborazo park is Libby Hill on the top of which stands the Soldiers and Sailors' monument. At the foot of this hill at the corner of Twentieth and Cary Streets stood the famous Libby prison, an old tobacco warehouse. Here November 6, 1911, a bronze tablet four feet deep and two feet wide was unveiled, bearing this inscription: "On this sight stood Libby Prison, C. S. A., 1861-'65, for Federal Prisoners of War. Placed by Confederate Memorial Library Society. Libby prison was removed to Chicago" during the World's Fair of 1892. An ice plant now occupies the site of the old prison.

Idlewood park, a summer resort, is reached by Main Street, and Broad and Main Street cars running west. It marks the terminus of the car lines. The city reservoir occupies a portion of this park and not far away is the pump house which regulates the supply of water.

Lake Side park, about seven miles North of Richmond, may be reached by trolley from First and Broad Streets North side. For Ginter Park cars leave from same point. Ginter Park is on the same line.

Forest Hill park, another summer resort, may be reached by trolley from Broad and Seventh Streets, South side.

Richmond Blues' Armory.

(East Marshall Street, corner Sixth.)

Although the armory of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues is one of the most modern of Richmond's buildings, the organization itself is one of the oldest in the United States. Their first meeting was held in the old bell tower. The first service rendered was in 1800, when negro slaves whose leader was Gen. Gabriel, planned to fire Richmond. The blues pro-

tected the city. Their new building is at the corner of Sixth and Marshall streets.

The original company was organized in 1789, Captain William Richardson commanding. It was then called the Richmond Light Infantry. In 1793 the company was reorganized and became the Richmond Light Infantry Blues with Captain Richardson still in command. He remained at the head of the company for 20 years. The company has now held its organization for more than 120 years, and has ever occupied a prominent part in the military and social life of the Capitol.

First Virginia Regiment Armory.

The opening celebration of the First Virginia Regiment Armory was given May 29, 1914.

The Drill Hall is 90 feet by 172 feet and has seating capacity of 6,540. The first floor contains company rooms, officers' quarters, company quartermasters' quarters, and lockers for four infantry companies, for a field hospital corps, signal corps, and a battalion hospital corps, besides offices for Major, Adjutant and Battalion Quartermaster. In the basement is the gymnasium, adjoining which are the locker rooms and shower baths. The Rifle Range is especially unique. It has capacity of eight men shooting at once, and its concealed lighting, electric signals, range telephone, smoke exhaust fans, "sail shell" targets, movable shooting stand, observers platform, and steel lined room all serve to make it one of the best equipped indoor ranges in the country.

The First Virginia Volunteers Infantry was organized May 1, 1851, in Richmond with Walter Gwynn as the first Colonel. In 1861 it was called out in defense of the State. It participated at the First Manassas, Falls Church, Seven

Pines, etc. It was reorganized in 1871, and participated in the Yorktown Centennial in 1881.

The new building is Gothic Architecture, and has a military appearance.

The Howitzers' Armory.

The Howitzers' Armory on North Eighth Street and Gymnasium on North Seventh Street and Leigh.

The Richmond Howitzers were first organized, November, 1859, George W. Randolph of Richmond, Virginia, was the first Captain. The first service rendered by them was at Harper's Ferry, Va., where they were sent to aid in quelling the John Brown raid.

The first meeting after the war was held across from the Post Office and they drilled with wooden guns. They had four brass field guns that were loaned by the government.

They have two buildings, one a hall for drills, with office rooms, etc.; the other building is an athletic building and is equipped with swimming pool, baths, gymnasium and reading rooms. A park separates the two buildings.

Battlefields Around Richmond.

For Seven Pines battlefield, take Clay Street cars bound South. In all the war the nearest field of actual battle to Richmond was Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, when General Joseph E. Johnston struck the first blow to break General McClellan's grip on Richmond. In this battle Johnston was wounded and General Robert E. Lee took command of the Confederate forces, the place he was destined to hold all through the tremendous four

years struggle that followed. Following Seven Pines came a week of fighting in which McClellan was driven back to Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing. Mechanicsville fought June 26th, followed the Seven Pines or Fair Oaks fight, and then in rapid succession came the battles of Gaines' Mill, Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm, and Malvern Hill, where McClellan was able to repulse the Confederate attack. In the latter part of April, 1863, Colonel Dalghren's troopers of General Kilpatrick's cavalry approached within three miles of Richmond, but retired not being supported and not finding a ford where they expected one. The James was in flood and a couple of Dalghren's men were drowned in trying to cross the river at the place pointed out to them by their guide, a negro. Whereupon Colonel Dalghren hanged the negro to the highest tree at the highest point he could find, which place is now pointed out on the Gregory estate just beyond the Country Club. The battlefield of Yellow Tavern in which General "Jeb" Stuart was killed is on the old Washington post road, although it may be reached by way of Ashland. Cars for Ashland leave Broad Street station opposite the Elba station of the R. F. and P. railroad. Clay Street cars will carry tourists to the vicinity of Seven Pines battlefield. Trolley cars in South Richmond or trains from Byrd Street station connect with Petersburg and the battlefields around that city.

R. E. Lee Statue.

Located at the east end of Monument Avenue.

Four models were submitted for this statue, but none were thought good enough. Mercie made a model which was accepted, receiving 90,000 francs for his work.

On May 4, 1890, the Statue arrived in Richmond, and

on the 7th it was loaded on four wagons, and men, women and children hauled it to its pedestal. It was unveiled on May 30th by General Jos. E. Johnson.

Jefferson Davis Monument.

The corner stone was laid in 1896, and a design was submitted, but a change was made and it was 1907 before the present design was accepted. W. C. Noland designed the monument and E. V. Valentine modeled the figure of Davis and the Allegorical figures. There are thirteen Doric columns which represent the eleven seceded States and the two which sent delegates to the Confederate Congress.

The figure of Davis reached Richmond on April 18th and was drawn by 3,000 school children to the site on Monument Avenue. The monument was unveiled at the Confederate Reunion and presented to the City on June 3rd, 1907. That date being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Davis.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association building is at Grace and Seventh Streets—elegant in its appointments.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association building is on Fifth Street, between Main and Franklin Streets, just erected and newly equipped.

Tredegar Iron Works.

The Tredegar Iron works, established in 1836, are situated at the south end of Fourth street at the foot of Gambles Hill.

It was there that the iron for the sides of the Merrimac, the first iron clad war ship of the South, was made.

The Marshall Street Viaduct.

This Viaduct connects Church Hill with the main part of the city. It was completed in 1911, at a cost of half a million dollars. It is on Marshall street and extends from 14th to 21st street, a distance of about half a mile. At the highest point it is ninety feet above the ground. It was built by the Richmond and Henrico Railway Co.

Manchester.

Manchester is the former name of South Richmond. When annexed in 1911, the name of Manchester was dropped officially, although the citizens of that section still refer to it by the old familiar name, but officially it is known as Washington ward.

The Cemeteries.

In the cemeteries in and around Richmond are buried many of the makers of American History.

Hollywood (Cherry, between Spring and Albemarle Streets). This cemetery takes its name from the holly trees which abound here. It is one of the most beautiful spots in the South, and the view is magnificent. President Monroe

and President Tyler are buried here. A bronze statue marks the grave of Jefferson Davis and here are the graves of his wife and children. Over the grave of Winnie Davis stands the figure of an angel, carved in white marble, erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Fitzhugh Lee, soldier and statesman; "Jeb" Stuart, the great cavalry leader; General Pickett, who made the famous charge at Gettysburg; General Pegram, Commodore Maury, the former a famous Virginian soldier in the war of the Confederacy and the latter one of the most famous naval officers in history are buried here. Commodore Maury was responsible for the founding of the naval academy and his articles on maritime subjects and scientific matters were recognized as authoritative. It was he who gave Cyrus W. Field the idea of laying an Atlantic cable. It was Maury who marked out the routes or ocean highways for ships crossing and recrossing the ocean. He received a degree from Cambridge University and honors from many European nations as well as from the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico in that Sovereign's brief reign. John Randolph, "of Roanoke," the famous orator, is buried here and many of Virginia's governors. The Ginter mausoleum erected by Major Ginter of Richmond, and where his body now lies, is not the least interesting object in the cemetery while a giant pyramid erected by the Confederate Women's Association in 1869, marks the graves of 12,000 Confederate soldiers. This pyramid is built of rough blocks of Virginia granite and is 45 feet square at base and 90 feet high.

Just a short distance to the West of the grave of William Smith, the first Governor of Virginia, are the two Elms or weeping willows which came from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

In Oakwood cemetery, at the end of Oakwood avenue,

are buried 16,000 Confederate soldiers. In Shockoe Hill, at the North end of Third Street, is buried the great John Marshall. Here, too, rest the Allans, from which family Edgar Allan Poe took his middle name, and the founders of the modern city, the men who made Richmond. Here, too, is buried that hero of the revolution, Peter Sanfrancisco, whose sword blade was five feet long and who could shoulder a cannon weighing 1100 pounds. His fight against nine of Tarletan's calvarymen is still recounted in the history of valiant deeds by Virginians. Here, too, is buried Miss Van Lew, the famous woman spy of the great war, who aided Federal soldiers to escape from Libby prison; Northern sympathizers have erected a tombstone of Roxbury pudding stone," over her grave, on the smoothe surface of which is a eulogy of her deeds.

Two National cemeteries, one at Seven Pines, the other on the Williamsburg road at the corner of Government road, are the resting places for the Federal soldiers who fell in the fighting around Richmond. In the cemetery of St. John's church lie buried the oldest inhabitants. One grave, that of Robert Ross, first rector of the church bearing the date June 30, 1751.

Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets in Franklin Street is the sight of an ancient Jewish cemetery, the oldest in the United States. Over the gate that still stands is an inscription to this effect. Another Jewish cemetery is situated near the City Home and Hospital Street and a third is close to Oakwood cemetery. On the outskirts of the city by the side of the James are Riverview and Calvary cemeteries, while in South Richmond is Maury cemetery, where ruins of earthworks set up for batteries during the war may still be seen.

Statistics of the City.

According to statistics furnished by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce the city, in 1913, shared in the almost unexampled prosperity of the nation during the past twelve months evidenced by the figures compiled from various sources and covering every phase of the industrial life of the city. New business houses, new dwellings, new banks, new schools gave proof of the increased population and business—proof clinched by figures. There was scarcely a line of business or industry in the city that did not show larger sales, greater working force, and increased capacity. New banks were organized, attesting the fact that the business of others had increased to such an extent as to make additional facilities necessary. Construction of more business houses, more factories and more dwellings inevitably followed the expansion of business.

Nothing brings business to a city more quickly than the success of those already engaged in business in that community. Nothing brings capital to a city more quickly than the presence of capital, working at a reasonable rate of interest. Nothing brings buyers to a city more quickly than the advertisement of the fact that buyers are coming. So, increases in the number of manufacturing and jobbing plants, of the number of men employed, of capital invested, of annual sales, of banking facilities, of schools, of homes and of municipal improvements, such as witnessed in Richmond in 1912, can not fail to have the effect of bringing about a still further increase during the coming year under like conditions.

Figures make dry reading, but a few telling the story of Richmond's great industrial progress will not prove dry to those who like nothing so much as to find cause for boosting Richmond. The statistical history of the city's

growth is summed up as follows: More than 1900 manufacturing plants with a capital of \$36,000,000 were in operation in 1913, whereas in 1911 these numbered but 1,871 with a capital of little more than \$35,000,000. The annual sales from the factories of the city showed an increase of more than five and a half million dollars and of the jobbing houses an increase of nearly four million dollars. The manufacture of tobacco led all the rest, with the output of machine shops second, the total output for the two being valued at about \$27,000,000. Of the jobbers, the grocers, confectioners and so forth led with more than \$21,000,000, and the provision merchants came next with nearly \$15,000,000 in sales. The total value of the construction begun in Richmond in 1912 was six and one quarter million dollars, of which more than \$800,000 was spent in the construction of warehouses. An increase of twenty thousand dollars for schools was shown and of five thousand dollars for hospitals.

The greatest and possibly the most encouraging evidence of the city's growth is found in the increase in the number and cost of dwelling houses. In 1912 there were issued permits for 612 such buildings at a total cost of about \$2,135,000.

Richmond banking transactions have passed the half billion mark. The clearings during the year totalled \$429,787,122.06 according to the statement issued by the secretary of the Clearing House Association. The increase for last year was \$37,212,821.06. The average increase for the past ten years is \$20,000,000 annually.

The growth and progress of Richmond in the last decade is a source of self-congratulation to Richmond. The past year showed that this progress is continuing and has shown no indications of doing aught else in the future.

The work done in the past is an earnest of the work to be done in the future.

Facts.

Richmond has 210 miles of Streets; her own Water Works, with a daily pump capacity of 34,000,000 gallons; her own Gas Plant, producing capacity of 4,000,000 cu. ft. daily.

Richmond has a Locomotive Plant, turning out an engine each day of the year, the largest Machine Supply Company, and does the second largest business in this line in the South.

Richmond has the largest Woodenware factory in the world; the largest Extract Plants in the world; the largest Baking Powder factory in the world.

Note that Richmond makes one-fourth of the cigarettes made in America or 2,400,000,000; that Richmond's tax rate is less than any municipality of equal population.

Richmond has the largest Banking Facilities in the South; the largest Harness and Saddle factory in the South.

Richmond has three of the largest Blotting Paper Plants in America, and 75 per cent. of the total output is made here.

Richmond has one of the finest Country Clubs in America; abundant and first class Street car facilities; unsurpassed railroad facilities—water transportation at its door.

Richmond has hotel accommodations superior to any city of 300,000 population—excepting only Atlantic City.

Richmond has superior school advantages, including manual training, commercial law, scientific, medical and ministerial courses; and is noted for its numerous churches and widespread religious activities.

Richmond has a concrete bridge across the James River that suggests to the lettered mind the Bridge of the Tibur at Rome.

Richmond has 210 miles of Streets.

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